## THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1848. Mr. BELL, from the Committee on Indian Afhirs, reported a resolution for the relief of the attorneys employed by the Choctaw reservces under the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, concluded the 15th of September, 1830; which was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. BENTON submitted the following joint resolution

thanks to Col. Doniphan, his officers, and men:

Resolved, &c. That the thanks of Congress be an the same hereby are presented to Col. Doniphan, his officers and men, for the brilliant victory of the Sacramento, and the uccessful conduct of the military expedition to Chihuahua, and thence to Gen. Taylor's army; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause to be made a sword of he value of \$500, with suitable inscriptions, to commemorate he honor said victory and expedition.

Mr. BENTON also offered the following joint reolution,

which was read and passed to a second reading:

Resolved, &c. That the thanks of Congress be presented to Brigadier Gen. Price, his officers and me victory achieved by them at St. Cruz, in the State of Chihua-hua, over a superior Mexican force; and that the Preident of the United States be requested to cause a sword of the value of \$500, with suitable inscriptions, to be made and presented to Gen. Price, in honor and commemoration of said vicory.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved the appointment of a committee of Mr. KING said the proper motion was to insist, and then

to ask for a committee of conference.

Mr. BENTON rose to make a motion which would supersede the other motion. He moved that the Senate recedefron

first in order, because, if it succeeded, it would prevent any committee of conference.

Mr. MASON moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, and asked for the yeas and nays; which were or-

The question was then taken and decided as follows YEAS—Messrs. Berrien, Butler, Calhoua, Davis, of Mississippi, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Johnson, of Georgia, King, Mangum, Mason, Pearce, Rusk, Turney, Westeott, and Yulee—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Baldwin, Bell,

Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Clarke, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Diekinson, Dix, Dodge, Douglas, Feleh, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Metealfe, Miller, Niles, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Walker, and Webster—32.

Mr. BENTON renewed his motion to recede. This que

tion had been a long time before the Senate. He had patiently waited with an anxious desire to adopt some measure of conciliation. From the first he had been opposed to clogging Oregon with California. He wished to see Oregon go through by herself. When the subject was referred to a select committee of eight, a bill had been brought in constructed for the purpose of conciliating different feelings. He had not approved of that bill, but he had always determined to vote for it. He had not impeded its progress by interposing a single word. He gave his vote for it, while he disapproved of it at the same time. Then there came up the adjustment on the parallel line, of 36° 30°. He which applied equally to both. Still he had voted for that bill in order to put an end to the question ; and on similar grounds sent to the House, and had been returned from the House with Oregon. Oregon was now in a deplorable condition. A few years ago we were ready to fight all the world to get posses-sion of her, and now we were just as willing to throw her away as we were then to risk everything for her possession. he is left without a government, without laws, while at this moment she is engaged in a war with the Indians. There were 12,000 or 15,000 persons settled there who had claims on our protection. She was 3,000 miles from the metropolitan seat of Government. And yet, although she had set up a provisional government for herself, and this provisional govment had taken on itself the enactment of laws, it is left to the will of every individual to determine for himself whether will obey those laws or not. She has now reached a point beyond which she can exist no longer; she can work along no further, no longer. The war hereafter will not be between whites and Indians; it will be a conflict between whites and whites. It will become necessary that every dispute shall be settled by a resort to arms. And can this Senate satisfy itself that it will have performed its dury while it sits with folded arms and declines to do any thing? It is a duty, a solemn obligation, enforced by the awful solemnity of our oaths, which we cannot avoid without a violation of that duty. If we refrain from extending the protection of this Government to the people of Oregon we violate these obligations. He held it to be our boundern duty to provide a government for Oregon; and he would not, so far as he was able, permit the bill to establish that government, by putting a weight of extraneous matter.

All this talk about the dissolution of the Union gave him no concern. He was peculiarly constituted as to the subject. His observation of public affairs went back to that period of our history when Aaron Burr engaged in his enterprise of distance of the Union gave him no concern. He was peculiarly constituted as to the subject. His observation of public affairs went back to that period of our history when Aaron Burr engaged in his enterprise of distance of the Union gave him no concern. He was peculiarly constituted as to the subject. His observation of public affairs went back to that period of our history when Aaron Burr engaged in his enterprise of distance of the Union gave him no concern. He was peculiarly constituted as to the subject. His observation of public affairs went back to that period of our history when Aaron Burr engaged in his enterprise of distance of the Union gave him no concern. He was peculiarly constituted as to the subject. His observation of public affairs went back to that period of our history when Aaron Burr engaged in his enterprise of distance of the Union gave him no concern. He was peculiarly constituted as to the subject. His observation of public affairs went back to that period of our history when Aaron Burr engaged in his enterprise of distance of the Union gave him no concern. He was peculiarly constituted as to the subject. His observation of public affairs went back to that period of our history when Aaron Burr engaged in his enterprise of distance of the Union gave him no concern. The man are the union of the Union gave him no concern. He was peculiarly constituted as to the subject. His observation of public affairs went back to that period of our history when Aaron

Mr. WESTCOTT. Florida was an applicant year after year-from 1839 to 1845-before she was admitted.

a single vote was given against the formation of her State Government.
Mr. YULEE. There was long discussion and a strong

Mr. BENTON. She passed through as a State. The members from the non-slaveholding States could have stopped her if they had chosen, but they let her pass. Texas had also been admitted. And why was Oregon to be arrested in her application? If Congress should adjourn without establishing a Government there, it might become a question with the President whether his duty would not require of him to convene Congress before the usual period. Mr. B. conclud-

ed with re-urging Congress to act on the bill now.

The CHAIR announced its decision that the motion to recede takes precedence of the motion to insist and to ask for a

Mr. BERRIEN would not call in question the decision of the Chair. He made an appeal to the Senate not to let this last opportunity for concilation pass away. He hoped the motion to recede would not prevail. The question involved the in-terests of the people of Oregon; and, more than that, the harmony of the people of the United States. If this measure should not prevail, it will be taken as evidence that the Gov-ernment will hereafter rule the South with a rod of iron. He hoped a committee of conference would be granted, in order that gentlemen might compare opinions, in the hope of conting to some satisfactory conclusion. He trusted this course would be made, which would still further prostrate the power and interests of the Scath. that gentlemen might compare opinions, in the course ing to some satisfactory conclusion. He trusted this course would be pursued, in order that Southern Representatives might carry home the gratifying information that Congress were disposed to consult the feelings of their constituents. It was suggested by the Senator from Missouri that the appointment of a committee of conference would be to transfer the power of Congress to a committee. He contended that, if the establishment of a Government in Oregon was impedie it was by fastening on it this proviso in relation to a Tetritary where it is not needed. Does any man believe that slaves where it is not needed. Does not need this course of the south Atlantic States ought to induce us to power and interests of the South. Amistad appropriation had been submined by arguments such as he had never before this session heard from any lips. The situation of the south Atlantic States ought to induce us to pow the weak would always be pressed down by the strong caching of California to the bill clog and bear it down? He While none of the honors, except the laurels enjoyed by those mators were placed. He complimented the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Weinstein) on the statesmanlike ground on which he had placed his opposition. In his course there was no demagnism, no feed to be a comparison instituted on the arrivated of the arrivated o designated more in detail the position in which Southern Sewas no demagogism, no free-soil failacy. But he regarded the view of that Senator as to the three fifths' provision as in-correct; and he went at some length into an explanation of his own opinions as to the intent of that provision, and con-cluded with a renewed appeal to the Senate not to recede.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atensor, Atheron, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bradhury, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Clarke, Cowin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodgt, Douglas, Felch, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houstos, Metcaife, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Spruance, Sturgeon, Under

Mr. CALHOUN expressed his apprehension that there was a fixed majority in the Senate and in the House opposed to any further trial at conciliation. Still he hoped the Senate high tariff was imposed. That cry reached him in the wilderwould preserve a correct position, and vote for the appointanent of a committee of conference. He might say, without any self-flattery, that he had all slong foreseen this rassit. Let those who opposed the views of the South lay their cause before the country and defend it as they could. The great strife between the North and the South is ended. The North ned to exclude the property of the slaveholder, and, the slaveholder himself, from its territory. On there seems to be no division in the North. South, he regretted to say, there was some division of senti-ment. The effect of this determination of the North was to convert all the Southern population into slaves; and he would

denounced any Southern man who would not take the same course. Gentlemen were greatly mistaken if they supposed the Presidential question in the South would override this more-important one. The separation of the North and the South is completed. The South has now a most solemn obligation to perform—to herself—to the constitution—to the Union. She is bound to come to a decision not to permit this to go on any further, but to show that, dearly as she prizes the Union, there are questions which she regards as of greater importance than the Union. She is bound to fulfil her obligations as she may best understand them. This is not a question of territorial government, but a question involving this question should come to an end, in order that some new

point should be taken. He had given what he deemed a clear, constitutional vote on the compromise bill. He had also voted for the introduc-tion of the Missouri compromise into this bill, although he could not constitutionally vote for the bill, which he regarded as artificial. Gentlemen may do with this bill as they please. If they will not give now what the South asks as a compromise, she will, at the next session, demand all, and will not

satisfied with any thing less.

Mr. BELL said he was a Southern Senator, and deeply inolved in Southern interests; but he must have greatly mistaken his true course if the arguments to which he had listened were correct. There were wiser heads than his; but still, in the vote which he should give, he must conform to his own judgment. He believed that the Senator from South Carolina, and those who concurred with him, had placed the The DREGON BILL.

The bill to establish a Territorial Government in Gegon, as amended by the House of Representatives, was then taken up.

The amendments having been read—

South in a wrong position, when they assumed that, by the decision of this question, the die would be cast, and the issue must now be made which involves the dissolution of the Union. He contended that this issue was prematurely made when it was made on the Oregon bill. If we are to quarrel with the North, let us be sure that in all respects our ground of dispute is tenable for us. The vote of the House has been cited here as evidence that this issue could no longer be avoided. He came to no such conclusion. He knew and felt the influence of too many sympathies with the North. Until a vote of Con-gress should, on the subject of the Southern territories, actu-ally separate the Union, he never would believe that such a s amendment.

Mr. DAYTON suggested that the motion to recede was laying this bill on the table, and against its postponement, because, if it succeeded, it would prevent any of having a committee of conference, from which he nothing favorable.

Mr. WESTCOTT and Mr. DOWNS explained their votes

Mr. WESTCOTT and Mr. DOWNS expanses
on the question to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. BELL resumed. He would vote against receding,
and would then vote to insist, although he did not expect any
good from a conference. He desired to see the Oregon bill
passed, even without this restriction; and he could not use it
as a means of attack on gentlemen. Whether he could vote as a means of attack on gentlemen. Whether he could vote for it himself was doubtful, regarding as he did the feelings of the friends with whom he was associated. He controverted the doctrine that even if the whole country, north and south,

was opposed to slavery, Congress had no power to legislate on the subject. He thought the Missouri compromise had settled that point. He repeated, in conclusion, his convic-tion that the making up of the issue at this time was premaure. When the whole question as to the Territories of fornia and New Mexico should come up, it would be time

enough to tender the issue.

Mr. TURNEY thought the whole question was involved in the question now under consideration. It was alleged by the Senator from Missouri that if this bill should be rejected, it might become the duty of the President to convene Congress for the purpose of providing a government for Oregon. If so, why had three years been permitted to pass without any government being provided for Oregon? He did not regard the claims of Oregon as greater than those of California and was extremely reluctant to go for that measure. Oregon was 400 miles distant from the nearest, and nearly 1,000 miles from the remotest point of California; and there was no rule reference to this bill, the usual parliamentary course of appointing a committee of conference was to be departed from On no other bill had there been this departure from the ordihe had given his vote for the Oregon bill. That bill had been nary course. He could see no reason for the change. Deny this committee of conference, and all hope of providing a gothe Missouri compromise stricken out. He thought he had now done enough to secure conciliation and compromise. He had done enough when he consented to attach California to away. He hoped this spirit of conciliation would not be abanaway. He hoped this spirit of conciliation would not be aban-doned until every effort had been exhausted in a committee of conference. He complimented the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRIGHT) on the course he had taken, almost alone, in throwing himself into the breach, to preserve his party and the Union. He hoped the committee would be allowed. When had such a committee failed to agree? When had any bill been lost which had been referred to a committee of conference? To test the sense of the Senate, he would move to lay

the motion of the Senator from Missouri on the table. The CHAIR deciding that that motion would carry the Mr. TURNEY withdrew the motion. Mr. BUTLER said that he had voted for laving the bill on

the table, because, after the declaration of the Senator from Missouri, that the reference to a committee of conference would be a transfer of the power of the Senate, he thought it would be better to leave Oregon without a government for the and it appeared very unlikely that any issue could probably ensue which would suit the laste of that Senator. The hison it, to sink it down. Florida had been permitted to come into the Union notwithstanding the slavery question.

Mr. YULEE said there was a warm and long opposition to it.

Senator for the quantum of near which he mad exhibited when he speke of his sympathies for the North. But he thought that the practical judgment of that Senator would revolt from a surrender of the Oregon question. We read with admiration of individuals who have stood up alone to breast the Mr. BENTON. Florida was permitted to come in at once.
Mr. WESTGOTT. Florida was an applicant year after ear—from 1839 to 1845—before she was admitted.
Mr. BENTON. Florida went through as a State. Not Missouri combined, would have no effect in controlling the burst of indignation which would break forth. He referred to a letter published last summer by the Senator from Missouri, a letter published last summer by the Senator from Missouri, in which he pledges himself to give Oregon a government, and congratulated him on the facility with which he could change his position. He thought little of any dangers which would threaten the Union, from any consequences which could arise from the extension of our country, in comparison with those which must follow the rejection of this last effort of compromise. He could not coincide in opinion with the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Wensten,) that there was nothing in the constitution touching the government of new territories obtained by a power resulting from war. There were many things prohibited by the constitution which could not be done in a new territory, any more than in any other territory. He concluded by stating that we had given by this bill to Oregon a legislature, a governor, and every thing usually included in bills of this kind; and was it to be supposed that if this feature were stricken out, Oregon could not exist under its government? The idea of the Senator from Tennessee, that the issue could not be made until the decision of Congress on the California question, he repudiated ; be cause there was no probability that such issue would be made at present. The next issue would be the abolition of slavery

omes up for discussion.

Mr. HOUSTON wished to make his position known, n only on this continent, but that it should be blezoned forth to cluded with a renewed appeal to the Senate not to recede.

Mr. MASON moved to postpone the further consideration of this bill until half-past five, for the purpose of taking up the private calendar; and on this question he asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The question was then taken, and decided as follows:
YEAS—Messra. Badger, Berrien, Borland, Butler, Calhoun, Davis, of Miss. Downs, Foote, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of La., Johnson, of Ga., King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Pearee, Rusk, Sebastian, Turney, Westcott, Valee—23.

NAYS—Messra. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Clarke, Cotwin, Davis, of Massachurer. admission of Texas as she came in. And he was ready to vote for the admission of Oregon, even with the prohibition of slavery attached to it, as it could never affect the Southern Territories. He might vote against receding, because he hoped something better might be obtained. As to the Southern Terness, an exile from kindred, and friends, and sections; but it rung in his ears and wounded his heart. But now he was in the midst of such a cry, and he was bound to act as a man conscious of the selem responsibilities imposed on him. He had heard the menaces and cries of disunion until he had become familiar with them, and they had now ceased to produce alarm in his bosom. He had no fear of the dissolution of the Union, when he recollected how it had been established and how it had been detended. It could not be the interest of the North to destroy the South North to destroy the South, notwithstanding the papers signed by old men and old women, and pretty little girls, praying for

tion, got up in very small cot

the Union. The intelligent and manly spirits of the North denounced any Southern man who would not take the same course. Gentlemen were greatly mistaken if they supposed the Presidential question in the South would override this fear any injury from that section. And he thought the South (and he was a Southern man) should make some scrifice for the purpose of reconciliation with the North. As o the Pre-sidential elections, he hoped they would always continue, and that the republic would long exist. But he did not dread the influence which these questions would exercise on egislation. Oregon cannot obtain protection and good government from Congress, and he hoped these would be exterled to her.

As to the South, he was anxious to throw off from her any injurious imputations. It had been said that he South, which supported one of the candidates in 1840; hd descried him in 1844. He was a favorite with the Souh, because he declared himself a Northern man with Southernprinciples, and, of course, was a favorite with the South. What is that gentleman's position now? It reminded him of the two farmers who had two orchards, one on the north and me on th south side of a hill. On one occasion, when the ruit failed on the northern side, the farmer on the south affered his neighbor the privilege of coming into his orchard and making there what cider he needed. "That is very well," said the northern man, "but I have no hands to make it." The southern man replied that he would make him some, and bring it home," said the northern man. "Well, will send you a barrel," was the reply. "That is all well," said his neighbor, "and when I have drunk the cider, what will you give me for the barrel?" So the unfleman of the North with Southern principles now wanted to sell the barrel to the South. He went on at some length to discuss the political character and course of Mr. Van Buren, expressing his belief that as soon as Elisha's mantle fell on his shoulders, he was the favorite of the South on that account; but that when he alone should have put the South on her guard, and led her to suspect him of treachery. But if the vision of the stern old warrior could break upon him as that old man would have looked, if living, on his traitorous course, the glance of the warrior's eye would exterminate him where he stands, and leave not a spot to mark the place. He went on to show the intimate connexion of interests between the North and the South, which ought to cement the union between them. They are mutually dependent on each other; and if the slaves were free, where would be found purchasers for the coarser fabrics of Northern manufactures? The South had no reason to complain, because the North was the beneficiary of the favors of the Government. He thought that these considerations ought to influence us when any one talks to us of a dissolution of the Luice. solution of the Union. He protested against the cries of dis-union, and against every attempt to traduce the Union. He was of the South, and he was ready to defend the South; but he was for the Union. The Union was his guiding star, and he would fix his eyes on that star to direct his course He would advise his friends of the South and of the North pursue measures of conciliation. He would discourage every

attempt to sow discord, and to stir up the passions of the country, and kindle them up to war. He regretted that the Senator from South Carolina had used any menacing language against the Union. Mr. CALHOUN explained that he used no menace. spoke of his own position.

Mr. HOUSTON said he was glad to find that the Sena

Mr. DOWNS. Have not the North had a convention Mr BUTLER. Does the Senator think it treason in

meant no menace. What would be done by the

Would she have a convention?

outh to have a convention?

Mr. HOUSTON said certainly not. It would have the right to hold a convention and raise a puny war against the women and children who get up abolition papers, or against that convention at Buffalo; and he had seen a much more respectable convention of buffaloes. He could never go into Southern convention; he would never aid in any schem to bring about a dissolution of the Union What would a Southern convention do 'Would it oppose the laws enacted by a majority of the two Houses' Would it raise troops to cut off emigrants to Oregon because they were going there without negroes? He wished to know if this would not be a beautiful idea? The Senator from South Carolina, after voting for the Missouri compromise, could not head a convention. Heaven would not let him. Such a mutinous nondescript company as he would have under him would never have been seen before. As for himself, he would not go in for car-

rying on a war to Puget's Sound for a visionary object.

Mr. BENTON called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the Senate had agreed to every word and every letter of the bill from the House; but the Senate had added to it extraneous matter. We now saw the opening of that second chapter which the Senator from South Carolina had spoken of as a part of the history of the dissolution of the Union. Chapter "number two" was to open when both Houses had agreed to this Oregon bill, word for word, and letter for let-ter; and when the Senate interjected in the bill a foreign stion-a question relating altogether to another subjectthis number two was to go before the country as a part

of the history of dissolution.

He (Mr. B.) had been taunted in the debate with having laxed in his zeal for Oregon at one time and increasing it at present, than pass the bill in such a shape as would provoke the consequences which must follow. He thought the views of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Bell) were not correct, the Senate of a letter which he wrote a year and a half ago, the Senate of a letter which he wrote a year and a half ago, in which he treated of the scheme formed for keeping Oregon

All this talk about the dissolution of the Union gave him no things from the same source had ever failed to meet with his cordial approbation—he read, he said, with mortification the proclamation of Mr. Jefferson in which he denounced the pro-ject of Burr as "dangerous to the Union;" for, at that time, there was not a neighborhood in the West in which Burr would disclose his project. If he had done so, the women and children would have tied him down and sent him to the nearest place of justice, dragged by a dog-chain. As long as he presented mere designs of a dazzling nature, and not concerning our own Government, he was listened to a but when, on the lower Mississippi, he did disclose his treasonable objects, he was immediately obliged to fly into the wilderness and become an outcast from society. There, in his hiding place— in his disguise—in a creek, where the alligator has his place— he was accidentally encountered, at night, by one who, before affording him relief, demanded his name. soon as he gave his name he was taken into custody, and by a string led into the Georgia settlements. Burr having heard of the sympathy often excited in the behalf of great men strugthat a man who might bring brick, mortar, and trowel to dam up the mighty Mississippi, had commenced a feasible and wise enterprise, in comparison with the project of that man who might undertake to run a dividing line between the States of this Union. All this talk of disunion was idle. It was like

## "A tale told by an idiot, Full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

No influence had these menaces on him. A key dropped into the broad Atlantic would, as it had been said, produce a dis-turbance that would be felt in the seas of China. Just as lit-tle did this talk of disunion ruffle him. Thus, he said, would

nd the chapter number two.

Mr. YULEE addressed the Senate at length on the subone see (Mr. Bril) and the Senator from tennessee (Mr. Bril) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. Bourton) in postponing this issue, if it could be done with a list regard to the interests of the South. But such a postregard to the interests of the South. But such a post-mement would only serve as an inducement to the North to resist in its course of injustice to the South. What was the sue provoked by this bill? Was it not an assumption, by a almost unanimous vote of the North, that they would not ermit the South to enter into any of the Territories of the Inion? The vote of the North was an annunciation to the louth of their fixed purpose to deny to the South their just rights. He would be happy if the Senate would agree to post-pone this bill with the whole subject. The South have gever n able to obtain their rights from the North, except by compromise. Missouri was admitted with Maine, and it oner other Southern States had been admitted only in connexion with some Northern States. It gave him pain to be some of the Southern men propose to yield this question. It was a contest for principles. He still hoped that some mode of compromising this question would be resorted to. He would move, with that view, the reference of the bill and amend-

ents to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. WEBSTER doubted whether the bill, in its pre

ndition, could be referred.

Mr. CALHOUN said the reference would be in conformity ith parliamentary rule. The committee might propose to stain some and recede from other amendments. Mr. DAYTON said the amendments alone were before the

Mr. YULEE withdrew the motion at present.

A message was here received from the House, communi-cating their action on the Senate amendments to the bill es tablishing certain post routes.

On motion by Mr. RUSK, it was taken up.

The message was read, and the House amendments Mr. JOHNSON, of Georgia, rose and addressed the Senate Mr. JOHNSON, of Georgia, rose and addressed the Senate in reply to the Senator from Texas, declaring that the South could not with any propriety rely on the magnanimity of the North. He also took exception to the course of the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Bell.) who, as a Southern men, looked forward to the day when the South would be saved by Northern generosity. He would not dwell on the incendiary pub-lications which had been circulated, as blood in the huma-

The South had only asked us to keep off legislative action on this subject. They asked only that the question should be submitted to the Supreme Court, to be decided upon in conformity with the constitution. But the compromise based on this principle had been laid on the table by the other House-rejected without any of that courtess and guarantee rejected without any of that courtesy and summing rejected without any of that courtesy and summing which the Senators from Missouri - rexas had promise

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, rose and took the floor in continuance of the debate, and, as the hour for the recess had nearly arrived, he moved that the Senate go into Executive ession; which was agreed to.

EVENING SESSION.

The CHAIR having announced that a resolution offered by Mr. Maneum could not be received— When the doors were reopened,

Mr. WESTCOTT was speaking to a question of order, it appeared, in consequence of the objection to the reading of the resolution which was submitted by the Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. Mangum.) It was represented to him that there was a conventional understanding on the subject; but there was a time coming when the laws of courtesy would give way to other laws. ay to other laws.

Mr. W. appealed against the decision of the Chair, and

asked the yeas and mays; which were ordered.

Mr. KING hoped the Chair would reverse its decision, and permit the resolution to be read, as he should be compelled to vote for the appeal.

Mr. DICKINSON said he should vote for the appeal.

Mr. NILES (in the chair) stated that when the Se a recess, the Senator from Georgia had the floor, and was en-titled to the floor when the Senate resumed its session. It was not in order, therefore, for any Senator to introduce other

The question was then put, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the decision of the Senate?" and was decided as follows :

as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dix, Dodge, Douglas, Feleh, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Metcalfe, Miller, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, and Walker—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Atherton, Badger, Berrien, Borland, Bright, Calhoun, Cameron, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Johnson, of Louisiana, Johnson, of Georgia, King, Lewis, Mangum, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastian, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee—22. ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. ATHERTON asked the consent of the Senate to permit a report to be made from the Committee of Conference on the bill making appropriation for the army, and amend-

Objections were made and then withdrawn, and the report was received and read; and Mr. ATHERTON moved that

the Senate concur.

Mr. YULEE objected to a concurrence in that part of the eport which relates to the organization of the marine corps. He considered it a matter of importance, and that it was his duty to explain the facts to the Senate.

The Senator from Florida was here called to order, consent

having been given merely for the purpose of receiving the report.

The CHAIR decided that the report could not be made a subject of discussion; the objections being withdrawn only to permit the report to be received. Mr. YULEE appealed from the decision of the Chair.

He insisted that the objection to the reception of the report having been removed, the subject of the report was properly before the Senate. The CHAIR repeated the reasons for its decision; but in

so low a tone that the purport could not be understood.

Mr. ATHERTON insisted that the subject was before the Senate; that the House was waiting for the action of the Senate on the report; and that if it was laid on the table, the

appropriation bill might be lost.

Mr. KING expressed a hope that the Senator from Florida would withdraw his objection, and permit the report to be The yeas and nays were ordered, and the question being

taken on the appeal, viz.: "Whether the decision of the Chair shall stand?" it was decided as follows:

Chair shall stand "It was decided as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dix, Dodge, Felch, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Hannegan, Metcalie, Miller, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, Walker—19.
NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Bradbury, Butler, Cathoun, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Johnson, of Georgia, King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Pearce, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastian, Turney, Webster, Westcott, Yulce—29.
So the decision of the Chair was not systained. So the decision of the Chair was not sustained.

Mr. YULSE then entered upon an explanation, and was replied to by Mr. BENTON; after which the report of the mmittee of conference was agreed to.

OREGON. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to

lish a territorial government in Oregon.

Mr. WEBSTER (Mr. Jourson yielding the floor) said he was not inclined to prolong this debate, and he was equally disinclined to introduce into it any new excitement and warmth. As a question of parliamentary proceeding, he understood the House had sent to the Senate a bill concerning Oregon, no part of which had been objected to, and no part had been stricken out. An amendment had been made which, as the Senator from Missouri had justly stated, had nothing to do with Oregon. It was an amendment proper enough in itself, but which had no bearing at all upon Oregon. The successive section says that the ordinance of 1287 A. H. S. S. S. Allen, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Douglas, Felch, Fitzgerald, Phelps, Spruance, Upham, Walker, and Webster—29. NAYS—Messrs. Atthison, Baddwin, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Douglas, Felch, Fitzgerald, Phelps, Spruance, Upham, Walker, and Webster—29. NAYS—Messrs. Atthison, Baddwin, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Douglas, Felch, Fitzgerald, Phelps, Spruance, Upham, Walker, and Webster—29. NAYS—Messrs. Atthison, Baddwin, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Douglas, Felch, Fitzgerald, Phelps, Spruance, Upham, Walker, and Webster—29. NAYS—Messrs. Atthison, Baddwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Douglas, Felch, Fitzgerald, Phelps, Spruance, Upham, Walker, and Webster—29. NAYS—Messrs. Atthison, Baddwin, Benton, Bradbury, sive section says that the ordinance of 1787 shall be applicaserver of events, and a reader of the public journals. e ac-server of events, and a reader of the public journals. e ac-knowledged that he then read with mortification—and few things from the same source had ever failed to meet with his things from the same source had ever failed to meet with his ond committee of conference, it is perfectly parliamentary for them to do so. But, as he had voted against the amendment, it was natural that he should vote for the easiest mode of getting rid of it: that is, by receding. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Berrers) had not overstated the importance of Georgia (Mr. Berreren) had not overstated the importance of this amendment. If wrong had been done, it should be fairly pre-sented to the world; and, if it shall not meet its disapproba-tion, we have only to submit quietly to the rebuke. He per-fectly acquiesced in the opinion that this was a fit subject to be

resented to the judgment of the civilized world.

The ordinance of 1787 refers to the existence of a particular kind of slave, not known in Europe or in any civilized country. Although slavery attached to the South exists in other countries, he knew not that slaves transferable as chat-tels, to be separated from the glebe, were to be found but in America, and in the colonies of America. He remembered when this was regarded as an evil fixed upon us by the mother country, and it must be considered as an entailment. He re-ferred to the original introduction of slavery in the South, and assumed that no one, as far as he could gather from the acts assumed that no one, as far as he could gather from the acts
and debates in Congress, had contemplated any extension of
it to new territory. In the Convention and in the first Congress, it was conceded that slavery was a State institution, and
that Congress had no power over it. He was of this opinion, and he would countenance no efforts to produce excitement by the introduction of these questions.

The framers of the constitution never contemplated the ac-

quisition of foreign territory. Since that period new territories have been acquired by purchase or conquest, from which five slave States have been admitted, sending ten Senators to this chamber, while not one has been admitted as a free State. [Several Voices: "Iowa."] Is Iowa admitted? tors are not here. That would be one to five. This fact shows that we have not disfavored slavery. As already there have been five States created out of these new territories, he did not deem it his duty to go any further. As the Senator from Georgia desires to leave the question to the decision of the civilized world, and as he acquiesced in that course, how would it then stand? The Southern Senators say we deprive them of their right to go into these newly acquired territories with their property. We certainly do not prevent them from going into these territories with what is in general law called property. But these States have by their local laws created a property in persons, and they cannot carry these local laws with them. Slavery is created and exists by a local law, which is limited to a certain section; and it is asked that Congress shall establish a local law in other territories, to enable Southern Senators to carry their particular law with them. No man can be held as a slave, except the local law shall ac company him. The stave is held to be free until evidence shall be presented to prove that he is a slave. There is a be lief prevailing that slave labor and free labor cannot exist to gether. He had a letter of Mr. Mason, in which it is stated that slave labor will expel free labor. This was not a universal rule, as there was useful free labor in parts of Virginia and Tennessee.

He was not willing to extend the area of, slavery, or to increase the slave representation in the other House. He thought enough had been yielded when twenty representatives from slave States, elected by three-fifths, were in the House of Representatives. When the constitution was adopted no one looked for any accession of new States. Looking to the new circumstances—the acquisition of so much new territory—he thought it his duty to take his stand, and to say that he would

never vote to extend the area of slavery.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Georgia, then resumed his remarks, and continued until a late bour. Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland followed, and spoke near an

hour; when
Mr. HOUSTON rose and addressed the Senate at very con-

siderable length, chiefly in reply to Mr. Jonsson, of Georgia, and others. In the course of his remarks he paid a beautiful compliment to Mr. Clay, declaring that he deserved to have a statue erected in the rotundo for his stand in relation to the Missouri compromise. At this point of his speech there was an involuntary burst

densely crowded, that could not be suppressed.

Mr. KING rose to express his astonishment at such proceedings; long as he had been connected with Congress, he had never, in the course of his political life, witnessed such a scene. Had the United States Senate become a theatre, where-

pelled to have the galleries cleared.

Mr. DICKINSON hoped no further notice would be taken of it, as it was exidently one of these involuntary bursts of feeling which, however went they were to be condemned, could not at an artes be suppressed. He was convinced there were no more of it, and hoped the Senator from Texas

Mr MASON said if there were any repetitions of that cha racter, if no other Senator moved to clear the galleries he would do so himself. Mr. M. manifested some warmth.

Mr. PHELPS rose, and turning towards Mr. Kine, remarked, the Senator from Alabama says that he never witnessed such a scene in this capitol before. If that Senator has not I have, and was about to proceed, when the Chair request-

ed the Senator from Texas to proceed.

Mr. HOUSTON then concluded his remarks.

Mr. TURNEY moved that the Senate adjourn, and desired to have the hour entered on the journal. (It was then past

the result was as follows : YEAS-Messrs. Atchison, Berrien, Borland, Butler, Cal-

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Berrien, Borland, Butler, Calhoun, Davis, of Mississippi, Downs, Hannegan, Johnson, of Md., King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Rusk, Sebastian, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Douglas, Felch, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Johnson, of La, Metcalfe, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, and Walker—32.

M. BUTLER desired to make a motion, and more day.

Mr. BUTLER desired to make a motion, and moved that he Senate galleries be cleared in order to go into Executive There was some time spent in discussing points of order, in which Messrs. BERRIEN, BENTON, BREESE, HALE, DAVIS, of Massachusetts, and others participated.

Mr. BELL spoke at some length as to what might appear the object of such a motion at that particular juncture.

[The scene was more than usually exching at one time.]

The CHAIR ruled the motion of Mr. BUTLER out of o

er, from which an appeal was taken; and the result was that the Chair was sustained, as follows :

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Borland, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Mass., Davis, of Mississippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Douglas, Felch, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Johnson, of Georgia, Metcalfe, Miller, Niles, Rusk, Spruance, Upham, Walker—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Calhoun, Downs, Foote, Hannegan, King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Turney, Westcott, Yulce—11.

Mr. BADGER then addressed the Senate in favor of a com-

nittee of conference being appointed.

Mr. METCALFE spoke at great length, insisting that a
Committee of Conference between the two Houses might be able to accommodate the matter satisfactorily. Mr. FOOTE spoke for near half an hour, endeavoring t

get Mr. Benton to withdraw his motion to recede.

Mr. BENTON playfully observed that he always had objection to retreating. One of his earliest recollections was the old Roman maxim, non retrahit pedem; and, if the object of the gentleman's speech was to induce him to draw back his foot, he might have saved himself the trouble.

Mr. FOOTE again rose to speak.

Mr. WALKER made a point of order. The rule said that no Senator could speak more than twice on any one subject; whereas the gentleman from Mississippi had spoken some half dozen times at least.

[Several voices: "Oh, let the gentleman proceed; we will

listen to him with the greatest pleasure."]

Mr. FOOTE then went on very coolly, declaring his ability to speak two entire days and nights without any very great

convenience to himself.

The debate was continued until after nine o'clock A. M., and was closed in a speech by Mr. FOOTE.

The question being put upon the motion of Mr. Benton to recede from all the amendments, a division of the question was called for, and it was ordered that the question separately on each smendment.
Upon the question to recede from the first amendment, giv-

ing the veto power to the Governor, the yeas and nays were ordered, and it was determined as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Douglas, Felch, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Johnson, of Maryland, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Spruance, Upham, Walk-

er, and Webster—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Berrien, Borland, Butler, Calhoun, Davis, of Mississippi, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Johnson, of Louisiana, Johnson, of Georgia, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalfe, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Turney, Underwood, Westeott, and Yulee – 23.

Upon the question to recede from the second amendment, relating to the same subject, it was determined in the affirmative without a division. Upon the question to recede from the third amendment,

being the section extending the line of the Missouri compro-mise to the Pacific Ocean, the years and nays were ordered, and it was determined in the affirmative, as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Breese

[Mr. ATHERTON was present, but did not vote, having, as it is understood, paired off with Mr. Kino, who had been compelled to leave from exhaustion. Mesers. CLATTON and STURGEON were also absent, the former being still detained

at home by the indisposition of a member of his family.]

The remaining amendments were separately receded from, without a division, and the bill stands passed in the precise form in which it came from the House of Representatives. And at a few minutes before 10 o'clock, after an exciting ession of twenty-four hours, the Senate adjourned until Mor day morning, at 9 o'clock.

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1848. Prayers being over and the order given, "The Journal

Mr. MANGUM hoped the reading of the Journal would e dispensed with ; they had much business before them, and tile time to transact it in, and as the Journal was usually

long, it would consume much of that time.

Mr. TURNEY insisted that the Journal should be read; it was his right to insist on it, and he claimed that right. Several Senators: "Well, let it be read." After some portion of the Journal had been read-

Mr. BENTON again rose and expressed the hope that the further reading would be dispensed with; it was long and would consume much time. The CHAIR said that the Senator from Tennessee

TURNEY) had insisted on the reading of the Journal, in which the Senate seemed to acquiesce, and directed the Secretary to proceed with the reading.

The reading of the Journal having been concluded, several

Senators were on their feet at the same time, addressing "Mr. President," to wit, Messrs. BENTON, YULEE, and TURNEY. Mr. YULEE. I desire to correct a statement in

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, I move to take up the resolution submitted on Sunday morning by the Senator from New Jersey, (Mr. Millen,) to suspend the 17th joint rule, so s to enable the Oregon bill to go to the President. If that esolution be not passed, it will involve the fate of several bills. Mr. ATHERFON. Yes, the military appropriation bill,

volving millions. Mr. YULEE. Mr. President, is it not a more privileged Mr. RUSK. I move to amend the resolution by adding e words "and all other bills up to 12 o'clock of this day.

Mr. WESTCOTT. I move an amendment to the amend ment "to rescind the resolution to adjourn."

Mr. BRIGHT. The motion of the Senator from Florida clearly out of order; all amendments must be germain to the subject—his was evidently not so.

The CHAIR ruled it out of order.

Mr. MILLER. I have not the slightest objection to the amendment of the Senator from Texas. I will accept the

odification with pleasure.

The CHAIR. The question is on the resolution as Mr. TURNEY objected to the resolution. As it was pro-

posed to be amended, it would be made to embrace all other sills passed, or to be passed this morning, and to this he could not agree. If separate resolutions were brought in to suspend not agree. If separate resolutions were brought in to suspend the rules, he should exercise his judgment on each separately, and he would not object to that course being pursued, and to the passage of any bill that was in itself unobjectionable. Congress had thought proper to adopt a rule, for reasons that were doubtless satisfactory to it, that bills should not be sent to the President after a certain period. This rule was an important one. Its object was to give the President time to consider and examine bills that were sent to him for his approval. sider and examine bills that were sent to him for his approval and signature. But here was an important bill that was new in many of its provisions, which it was proposed to send to in many of its provisions, which it was proposed to send to the President at this late period of the session. The vote on suspending the rules for such a purpose virtually involved the question of the passage of the bill, and hence it opened the whole subject matter of the bill. He was opposed to this. He was opposed to the passage of the bill, and he was opposed to the manner in which its passage had been secured. He thought all the courtesies of the Senate had been violated that this bill might he rushed through. He would ask if it had ever happened before that a Senator was refused by a vote of the Senator proceed with his argument in order. [The honorable Senator alluded to a vote taken late on Saturday night in relation to Mr. Foorz.] Yet the

Journal showed that a Senator had been called to order for irrelevancy in debate, and a motion to permit him to proceed in order was voted down by the Senate. That was an extra-

dinary vote. It was unprecedented. It was unheard of. Mr. BENTON called the Senator from Tennessee to order, and asked for the reading of the rule which required Senators to speak to the subject before the Senate, and further he call-

ed for the enforcement of that rule.

Mr. FOO FE said that rule should have been enforced as an earlier period of the session.

Mr. TURNEY did not understand that there was any

point of order made by the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BENTON said he had asked for a thing to be done. Mr. FOOTE insisted that the Senator from Mr. FOOTE insisted that the Senator from Missouri had oo right to make such a motion while a Senator was speaking.
Mr. TURNEY said he insisted that his words which were bjected to as irrelevant should be put down in writing.
Mr. FOOTE also contended that the words should be taken

The PRESIDING OFFICER made some observation

which did not reach the gallery.

Mr. TURNEY said he was going on to give very briefly the history of the proceedings on this bill, and he wished to know if any body had ever before been called to order for pur-

suing such a course.

Mr. KING begged to remind the Senator from Tennessee that there was no bill under consideration.

Mr. TURNEY asserted that there was. The Oregon bill was embraced in the pending resolution, the adoption of which was necessary to give that bill the force of law; and consequently the whole superior was necessary.

was necessary to give that bill the force of law; and consequently the whole question was opened for discussion.

He then proceeded. Some most extraordinary steps had been taken to force this bill through this body. The gag had been applied, and it had been applied for the first time to secure the passage of this bill. But that was not the only matter of which he complained. So far as his knowledge extended, the practice of the Senate had been, in all cases of disagreeing votes between the two Houses, to appoint a committee of conference. But even that had been refused. A departure from the usual practice of the Senate in that respect had been resorted to for the first time in this case; and it was done for the purpose of forcing through a measure that was more obnoxious to one section of this Union than any other subject of legislation which had come before them during the present session. Why should they now be called upon to sus-pend the rules to give this bill the force and effect of law? He

was not willing to assent to such a proceeding.

He should now give his objections to this bill, and he should be very brief, and yet he should not hurry himself. If there were other important bills embraced in this resolution which it was necessary to pass, gentlemen might detach them, act upon them separately, and they could be disposed of in two minutes. To that he would consent. But if they should refuse, gentlemen need not expect him to shrink from the responsibility of opposing this resolution. Whatever responsibility there was, would rest on others.

He then recapitulated the proceedings of the two Houses on the subject of the Oregon bill, which resulted in a disagreement between the two Houses; and what, he asked the Senate, was between the two Houses; and what, he asked the Senate, was to be gained by surrendering to the House of Representatives? The Senate sent to the House a compromise bill, after mature consideration by the Senate and its passage by a large majority, and the House uncerementously laid it upon the table. After that the House of Representatives passed this Oregon bill, which was about one-third of the bill which the

Mr. MILLER interposed and reminded the Senator from Tennessee that the pending resolution had reference not alone to the Oregon bill, but to some twenty or thirty others,

amongst which was the army bill.

Mr. TURNEY should vote against the resolution, although it did embrace other bills. But if the Senator from New Jersey would offer a separate resolution in relation to the army bill, he (Mr. T.) would interpose no objection. But did the Senator suppose that he could be cut off from giving his decided opposition to this Oregon bill? If so, he was very much mistaken. If geutlemen would put a number of bills together they must take the consequences, for he could not thus allow himself to be brought to favor the passage of a bill which his judgment disapproved. The House of Representatives had decided that it would pass no bill which was silent on the subject of slavery. They were not content to stand on the constitution. They were not content that the citizens of this republic should enjoy the rights which were secured to them by the constitution, and hence they had rejected the Oregon bill sent to them by the Senate. They had rejected it because it was in bad company. The House afterwards sent to the Senate a bill to establish a Territorial Government in Oregon by itself, and the Senate returned it with a second proposition of a compromise on the basis of the Missouri compromise, giving them a large portion of the territory, and they had refused to accede to that, and had sent the bill back amended. fused to accede to that, and had sent the bill back amended. In this state of things, the Senate was now asked to yield to the House, without even a committee of conference being allowed them, although it was the common law of the body, and allowed in every other case. And not only was a committee of conference denied them, but gentlemen had been gagged, and refused permission to deliver their sentiments in this body on so important a question; but, notwithstanding their rights had been thus outraged, they were asked to stand here in silence and permit this bill to pass through; and that it might be forced through, the army bill and some others had been coupled with it. Senators must not, however, expect to force coupled with it. Senators must not, however, expect to force it on him by thus coupling it with others. Let each tub stand on its own bottom, and let each bill stand on its own merits; but let them not expect to accomplish their purpose by this unholy and unnatural alliance. If, by such an alliance, a necessary measure was defeated, let the responsibility rest or those who thus coupled them. If Senstors would blend meanot vote for this resolution on that account, and he was willing to take all the responsibility that would attach to him for any vote that he might give. He was willing to answer to

onsible.

Mr. WEBSTER rose to a question of order. He appealed to the Chair and to the Senate on a point of order. He made it certainly without any heat or passion. He rose to a point of order which he meant to propound distinctly, and not for the purpose of discussing it at any length, but to ask for a decision by the Chair and the Senate. The position in which they stood could not but be well known to every Senator. Less than two hours hence and this Senate would stand ad

Mr. WESTCOTT rose to a question of order. The Sena tor from Massachusetts had no right—and he said it respectfully—to make a speech on his point of order.

Mr. WEBSTER would state the point of order which he had risen to make. These protracted debates at this stage of the session were certainly out of order, and against the rule of the Senate, which requires Senators to speak to the question pending before the Senate. He made this point of order as a last effort on his part to complete the business of the Senate in relation to the Oregon bill, the army bill, and others which were highly important; and he asked the Senate, with respect for the gentleman from Tennessee, if a prolonged debate, such as that which the gentleman from Tennessee, was inclined to for the gentleman from Tennessee, if a prolonged debate, such as that which the gentleman from Tennessee was inclined to go into, was in order? If the Senste should say it was, he

should not have another word to say.

Mr. TURNEY required the Senator from Massachu put his point of order in writing, for he wished it to go on the

Journal.

Mr. WEBSTER was willing to do so if it were required.
He then submitted his point of order to this effect: "I call"
the Senator from Tennessee to order on the ground that the
course of discussion in which he is indulging is not relevant
to the subject before the Senate."

Mr. TURNEY wished the Senator from Massachusets to ndicate the trrelevant words.

Mr. WEBSTER replied that that was his point of order,

nd the Senate would judge for itself as to the words.

Mr. CALHOUN denied that the gentleman from 7en ee was out of order.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, inquired if he usderstoo

that the opinion of the Senste was asked on this pointof order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER was understood to answer Mr. JOHNSON. And that, I believe, is debatable

The PRESIDING OFFICER answered that it was.

Mr. CALHOUN then proceeded to affirm that the course sursued by the Senator from Tennessee was so violation of propriety, and he called upon the Senator from Massachusetts o point out the words uttered by the Senator from Tennessee.

which were out of order.

Mr. WEBSTER replied that, if he were to enter into a de

bate on that point, the object of the gentlemen opposite would be accomplished, in which he did not propose to aid them. Mr. TURNEY said the object was to gag him; and he desired to know if there was any rule to limit debate at the close of the session which did not exist at its beginning? If there

were, he begged to be referred to it.

Mr. FOOTE said he was very much surprised to hear such language fall from the lips of the Senator from Massachusetta. That Senator had brought a very serious charge against Senators who were as respectable as himself. He had charged them with some improper purpose in discussing this resolution; he had undertaken to say that, if he rose in his place to answer had undertaken to say that, if he rose in his place to answer the question of the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Caroux,) the purpose of Senators would be as fully accomplished as if this discussion were permitted to go on. Now, what was that at which the Senator from Massachusetts darkly hinted? Did the Senator suppose, or had any one declared, that it was the intention of any Senator on this floor thus to defeat this bill? Did not the Senator from Massachusetts know that such an accountion was made against another Senator